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To:

The Honorable Robert N. Herkes, Chair

and Members of the House Committee on Consumer Protection & Commerce

The Honorable Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair and Members of the House Committee on Judiciary

Date:

Monday, March 19, 2012

Time:

2:00 p.m.

Place:

Conference Room 325, State Capitol

From:

Frederick D. Pablo, Director

Department of Taxation

Re: S.B. No. 2424, S.D. 2, H.D. 1 Relating to Professional Employer Organizations

The Department of Taxation (Department) defers to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations and the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs as to the merits of S.B. 2424 S.D. 2, H.D. 1 and provides the following comments for the Committee's consideration.

S.B. 2424 SD2 proposes to repeal chapter 373K, Hawaii Revised Statutes (HRS), and move the general excise tax exemption provisions to a new chapter 373L, HRS.

The Department previously submitted testimony suggesting the language to make the bill's provisions easier to administer. The House took those suggestions into consideration and they are reflected in this version of the measure.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments.



Testimony to the House of Representatives' Committee on Consumer Protection & Commerce and Committee on Judiciary Monday, March 19, 2012 2:00 p.m. Conference Room 325

RE: SENATE BILL 2424 SD 2 HD 1 RELATING TO PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

Chair Herkes, Chair Keith-Agaran and Members of the Committees:

ProService Hawaii provides employee administration services to over 1,000 small businesses in Hawaii, representing over 13,000 employees in Hawaii. As a professional employer organization (PEO), we ensure that our clients remain compliant with Federal and State employment and labor laws, while allowing them to focus on their core business, providing needed and valuable services to the people and the economy of the State. In addition, we ensure that our clients' employees receive timely payment of wages, workers' compensation, TDI and benefits coverage. We also provide HR training and services, dispute resolution, and safety services to our clients and our clients' employees.

We support the efforts of this legislative body to regulate the PEO industry, as it is in this state's and our industry's best interests to have well-functioning firms serving the community. We support the intent of ensuring that only compliant and well-managed PEOs operate in Hawaii. However, we ask for balance between the need for regulatory oversight of the industry and PEOs' ability to conduct business in the State. We offer the following comments on Senate Bill 2424:

<u>Fees</u>

The current draft does not include the fees for registration. We respectfully request the bill be amended to include fees as follows:

(1) Application Fee \$100

\$5,000

- (2) Initial registration fee \$2,500
- Biennial renewal fee based on the average annual count (3) of covered employees as follows: 0-100 covered employees \$1,500 101-1000 covered employees \$2,500 1001-5000 covered employees \$3,500 5000 or more covered employees
- Restoration fee (4)\$500

The rates the DLIR are proposing would serve as a barrier for entry into the market and negatively impact Hawaii businesses due to lack of market competition. The rates we are proposing will already be the highest in the nation but according to the DLIR necessary to fund the oversight PEO registration. Please see attached NAPEO list of PEO Licensing and Registration Acts.

<u>Responsibilities</u>

The proposed language for Chapter 373L-F states,

The agreement between a professional employer organization and its client company shall state that the professional employer organization shall be deemed the employer for purposes of unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, temporary disability insurance, and prepaid health care coverage.

This language appears to allow client companies to contract out their liabilities and responsibilities as an employer for unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, temporary disability insurance and prepaid health care coverage. We are concerned about this provision, as the PEO cannot assume the sole responsibilities for such items unless the client company has remitted all of its hours and wages to the PEO, along with the associated payroll taxes, premiums, and other funds. We believe this is not good public policy and does not match the way other states and federal agencies have understood the co-employment relationship. For example, both OSHA and EEOC, along with many state agencies, hold the client or "worksite employer" responsible for conduct at the workplace and limit the PEOs responsibility to the scope of their services provided to the client under the client agreement.

We further believe that a complete transfer of liability from the client to the PEO will deteriorate self-enforcement that will negatively affect the worksite employees and their families. It will exacerbate the cash-paying economy, which will negatively impact state taxation revenues,

unemployment contributions, and the health of the workers' compensation, temporary disability and health care systems.

We respectfully ask that this be amended to read as follows:

The agreement between a professional employer organization and its client company shall state that the professional employer organization shall be deemed the employer for purposes of unemployment insurance, workers' compensation, temporary disability insurance, and prepaid health care coverage providing the client company has met its obligations and responsibilities under the agreement.

Bond Requirement

Under Chapter 373L-D, we note that form UC-B6, "Employer's Quarterly Wage, Contribution and Employment and Training Assessment Report", is used to determine the biennial renewal fees. We respectfully ask that, for sake of consistency, the same form and calculation methodology be used for purposes of calculating the bond requirement under Section 373L-3.

Co-employment

Since PEOs do not "assign employees" to client worksites, but rather enter into co-employment agreements with client companies in which employment responsibilities are shared between parties, we request that the definition of "client company" in Section 373L-1 to read as follows:

"Client company" means any person that contracts with a professional employer organization and [is assigned employees by] co-employs employees with the professional employer organization under that contract.

Other Concerns

We are also concerned that the language in Section 373L-C(5) may give the Director authority to revoke or deny licenses based on inadvertent, technical and non-material errors on any document. We ask that this committee revise this provision to read as follows:

(5) "Knowingly makes [any] a material false statement, representation, or certification in any document or record required to be maintained under this chapter."

Finally, we ask that Section 373L-E(2) be revised to read "Establishing fees and fines in accordance with chapter 91; and Section 373L-E(4) be deleted due to redundancy.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony.



PEO Licensing and Registration Acts

PEOs operate currently in all fifty states. The following chart includes only the more comprehensive registration and licensing acts or regulations that are applicable to the PEO industry. Other states have legislation specifically referencing the PEO or employee leasing industry but do not have comprehensive registration or licensing requirements specific to the industry (see e.g. Georgia Code section 34-7-6 or the Washington Master Business Application Revised Code of Washington § 19.02.010).

Updated 7/8/10

State	Type of Act	Citation	Agency	
ΑĽ	Registration	Alabama Professional Employer	Department of Industrial	PEO Initial Registration Fee- \$1,000 Registration Renewal Fee- \$500
		Stats. § 25-14-1, et al.		Limited Registration Fee- \$500
				Limited Registration Renewal- \$250
AR	Licensing	Arkansas Employee Leasing	Insurance Department	PEO Initial Licensing Fee-\$1000.00
		Licensing Act, Arkansas Code Annotated § 23-92-301 et. seq.		PEO Group initial Licensing ree-31,000/PEO applicant in group PEO Biennial Renewal Application Fee-\$1,000
				PEO Group Biennial Renewal Application Fee-\$1,000/PEO
				applicant in group
		-		Exempt PEO Application Fee- \$100
				Exempt PEO Biennial Renewal Fee- \$100
				Change of Control Application Fee- \$500.00
AZ	Registration	Professional Employer	Secretary of State	Pursuant to HB2462 (Chapter 291) passed by the Forty-eighth
)	Organizations Registration Act		Legislature, Second Regular Session, Professional Employer
		Arizona Code \$23-567		Organization registration will be delayed until July 1, 2010.
გ	Recognition/	Reg. 8-13633(a)	Department of Industrial	Garment Contractors Fee Ranging from \$250-\$1,000
	Specialized	1	Relations	Exam Fee- \$25
	Licensing			OCCUPI
ප	Certification	Colorado Revised Statutes,	CO Dept of Labor &	Not to exceed \$200
		8-70-114 (2), et seq	Employment	
ט	Registration	Title 31. Labor Chapter 566A.	Department of Labor	Initial registration for PEO & PEO Group- \$1,500
)	Professional Employer		Renewal for PEO & Group-\$1,000
		Organizations		Limited Registration Initial & Renewal-\$1,000
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2010 NAPEO

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PEO Application Fee- \$250 & company assessment fee based on gross Florida payroll PEO Group Fee- \$250 & \$2,500 group license fee PEO Group Member Fee-\$250 for each company Controlling Person-\$150 application fee & \$1,000 license fee Change of Ownership- \$250 application fee & \$50 name change fee De Minimis PEO registration fee-\$250 De Minimis PEO group leader fee-\$250 De Minimis PEO group leader fee-\$250 Blennial License Renewal Fee Controlling Person = \$1,000 Employee Leasing Company = \$1,500 Employee Leasing Company Group = \$2,500 De Minimis Operations (Registration Only) = none	Department will establish fees for PEOs by rule Registration requirements will become effective July 1, 2011	Registration Fee- \$1,000 Annual Renewal Fee- \$1,000	Initial registration fee not to exceed \$500. Annual renewal fee not to exceed \$250. Limited registration initial fee and renewal fee not to exceed \$250. Alternative registration initial fee and renewal fee not to exceed \$250.	No Application Fee or Yearly Fee	DOI Initial Registration- \$500 DOI Renewal- \$300	No Fee Prescribed	Application Fee- \$500 Renewal Fee- \$100 Change Fee- \$35	Registration ree- \$100
Florida Board of Employee	Department of Labor & Industrial Relations	Department of Insurance	Deparment of Insurance	Dept. of Workers' Claims	Department of Insurance & Department of Labor	Labor & Workforce Development	Department of Professional & Financial Regulation, Bureau of Insurance	Commerce
Employee Leasing Companies, Florida Stat. Ann. § 468.520 et. seq.	SB1062, Professional Employer Organizations	Employee Leasing Company Act, ILCS 215.113/1 et seq.	Indiana Code 27-16-1, et seq, Professional Employer Organizations	Registration of Employee Leasing Companies, Kentucky Revised Stantes § 342.615	LA RS 23:1761 et seq. and RS 22:1210.51 et seq.	430 CMR 5.07 through 5.13	Maine Revised Statutes Title 32, §14051 – 14058	Minnesota Statutes § 79.255
Licensing	Registration	Registration	Licensing	Registration	Registration	Registration	Registration	Registration
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	Licensing	Montana Code Annotated §39-8- 202	Dept .of Labor & Employment Rel.	Full License Application Fee or Annual Renewal- \$750 Restricted License Application Fee or Annual Renewal- \$500
	Registration	Professional Employer Organization Registration Act	Department of Labor	Effective 1/1/12, the Department will establish fees not to exceed: Registration-\$2,500 Annual Renewal-\$1,500 Limited Registration-\$1,000
	Registration	Nevada Revised Statutes § 616B.670	Div. of Industrial Rel.	Registration or renewal fee- \$500
HZ	Licensing	New Hampshire Revised Statutes §§ 277-B:1 et. seq.	Dept. of Labor	Application Fee (Initial or Renewal)-\$100 License Fee- \$500
	Registration	NJ Statute 34:8-67 to 34:8-78.	Dept of Labor	Registration as Corporation or LLC-\$125 (no PEO specific fees)
¥Z	Licensing	New Mexico Statutes § 60-13A-1 et. seq.	Regulation and Licensing	Registration Fee-\$1,000 Renewal Fee-\$1,000 (Annual)
λχ	Registration	NY Labor Code Article 31, Section 915 et seq.	Labor	Initial Full License- \$1,000 Renewal- \$500 De Minimis License- \$250
NC .	Registration	NC General Statute Chapter 58, Article 89.	Insurance	Non-refundable application fee-\$1,000 (applicable to a group license, regular license, or de minimis); \$500 applicable to atternative license
見	Licensing	ND Stats. 43-55-01 et seq.	Secretary of State	Application fec- \$1,000.00 Renewal fec- \$500.00
ЮН	Registration	Ohio Revised Code §4125.01 et seq.	Bureau of Workers' Comp.	Registration Fee- \$100 Renewal Fee- \$25
OK	Registration	Title 40. Labor, Section 600.1 et. seq.	Insurance	Initial registration-\$500 Renewal - \$250 De Minimis Registration and Renewal-\$250
SK SK	Licensing	Oregon Revised Statutes § 656.850 et.seq.	Consumer and Business Services	Licensing Fee for Two Years-\$2,050
	Registration	General Laws of Rhode Island §5-75-1 et seq.	Dept, of Admin., Div. of Taxation	First-time Applicants- \$500 Renewals- \$250

2010 NAPEO

Γ	WI	Registration	Wisconsin Professional Employer	Department of Regulation	Application Fee- \$75	ĺ
-		2110	Act, WI Statutes §461.02		Annual Registration Renewal Fee-\$107 (\$132 if late)	

The Twenty-Sixth Legislature Regular Session of 2012

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Committee on Consumer Protection & Commerce

Rep. Robert N. Herkes, Chair

Rep. Ryan I. Yamane, Vice Chair

Committee on Judiciary

Rep. Gilbert S.C. Keith-Agaran, Chair

Rep. Karl Rhoads, Vice Chair

State Capitol, Conference Room 325 Monday, March 19, 2012; 2:00 p.m.

STATEMENT OF THE ILWU LOCAL 142 ON S.B. 2424, SD2, HD1 RELATING TO PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYER ORGANIZATIONS

The ILWU Local 142 supports S.B. 2424, SD2, HD1, which adds powers and duties to the Director of Labor and Industrial Relations regarding the registration and regulation of professional employer organizations (PEO's); authorizes various penalties for noncompliance; amends definitions and bond level requirements; and establishes the PEO Special Fund.

Professional Employer Organizations meet a definite need for smaller employers who seek the advantage of numbers in negotiating for health plans and other insurance-based benefits as well as other human resource functions. However, the ILWU is opposed to the use of PEO's when there is a collective bargaining agreement in place as employers tend to use PEO's as a buffer between themselves and unions representing their employees. PEO's are also often used to muddy the waters when labor unions attempt to organize workers, raising the question of who the employer really is.

S.B. 2424, SD2, HD1 will provide more authority to the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations to register and regulate PEO's and ensure that they follow the law. We anticipate that DLIR will assist to ensure that PEO's are not used to circumvent the legal rights of workers who are in collective bargaining arrangements or are seeking to unionize.

The ILWU urges passage of S.B. 2424, SD2, HD1. Thank you for considering our views and concerns.